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Railroads.

...A & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

...Sunday, July 10, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
...ing accommodation at 7:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
...ing express at 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.
...ing express at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.
...ing express at 5:00 P. M.
...ing express at 5:00 P. M.
...ing express at

Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1859.

THE "TRUE INTENT AND MEANING" OF MR. DOUGLAS' LETTER.

No other document within our recollection, of an equal number of words, has taken so many distinguished gudgeons as Mr. Douglas' late Presidential letter. It has furnished the greenhorns of the country with a theme exhaustless in the element of sylvan guilelessness, and has captivated scores of public instructors with its simplicity of heart. The comments of certain journals, the New York *Tribune* among the number, would lead one to fancy that the reign of Arcadia had been inaugurated in our national politics, and that we were to be vexed no more with a demagogue in the person of the Illinois Senator, but guided by a shepherd to a future of bucolic sincerity.

To translate so important a manifesto as Mr. Douglas' recent letter, it is necessary to approach it with some conception of the purpose sought to be accomplished, and a partial recollection at least of the means hitherto employed by the writer to attain his ends. If his history shows him totally indifferent to a Presidential nomination, and constitutionally artless and open-hearted in all his ways, let his Dorr letter be construed by the most manifest meaning of its language. If, on the contrary, his record is full of intrigues, running through a period of ten years, all tending to the single object of a pro-slavery nomination for the Presidency; and if the attainment of this object has led him into such notorious crimes against free principles as the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the denial of the first paragraph in the Declaration of Independence, and the endorsement of the Dred Scott decision—then the plainest rules of common sense demand that his declarations be carefully examined. We submit to the intelligent readers and voters of the country whether, if his words have both a pro-slavery and an anti-slavery meaning, we have not a right to infer the former as their true meaning.

We believe that Senator Douglas has been so far corrupted by office-holding and office-hunting that he cares not a breath for the success of this or that party except so far as it may conduce to his personal advantage. He would have been a Republican last summer if the Republicans had given him the promise of confidence and support. He would break down the Democratic party now or next year if he thought the ruins could be wrought into a ladder to carry him to the Presidency. We believe that his Dorr letter was written and telegraphed to the Union for the express purpose of putting the Democratic party in a fix where they must nominate *him* or be inevitably and hopelessly defeated before the people—presenting to the Charleston Convention the alternative of making himself, or nobody, President. With all their hatred of him the fire-eating delegates will halt before the apparition of a Republican President, Cabinet and Congress and a blue-book full of Republican appointees. His letter amounts to this: "If the Democratic party shall turn topsyturvy at Charleston, I cannot be a candidate for the nomination; if, on the contrary, it continues to stand on its heels I shall be a candidate." The chances of a reversal of the whole party creed by explicit declaration at Charleston Mr. Douglas knows to be about as one in a million. He knows that whatever may be the inclinations of the Convention as to the African slave trade or a slave code for the territories, they will never think of putting either doctrine into their platform; that they will ignore or mystify both questions and leave them to be lugged into legal force by the Supreme Court, as the atrocious *dicta* were enacted in the Dred Scott decision. If then the Douglas platform is to be accepted, who is so proper a candidate as himself? Are not all his prominent competitors committed to doctrines at variance with that platform?

When it comes to explanations of his free-soil Dorr letter, Mr. Douglas will triumphantly ask the fire eaters to point out the single paragraph or sentence that does not [illegible] delegate whose pro-slavery zeal has smothered his perceptions will doubtless point to this declaration:

"If it shall become the policy of the Democratic party * * to interpolate into its creed the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States ever established or established slavery in the territories, beyond the power of the people *legally to control it as property*—it is due to candor, etc."

Who is so mad as to say that the people of a Territory cannot *legally* control slavery as property? If the Dred Scott decision is law, and Douglas contends that it is, the process of legally controlling it is simply equivalent to tolerating its presence and making laws for its protection. The letter does not say legally *exclude* it—only "legally control" it. Do not the people of the Southern States "legally control" it? and would not they deem themselves outrageously wronged if they could not "legally control" it? How harmless this bold, outspoken free-soil letter is, when looked at through a Southern lens!

This we conceive to be the "true intent and meaning" of Mr. Douglas' letter to J. B. Dorr, Esq., of Dubuque, Iowa. This interpretation is consistent with all the known facts. Carisg no more for the Democratic party than for the fallen angels, he has thrown a shell into its camp to blow it to atoms, unless it becomes the immediate instrument in his elevation to the Presidency. To this extent is his letter "bold." In all other respects is it cunning and jesuitical—as no other man in the United States could write it.

CANADA AND ILLINOIS.

The Toronto *Leader* is foolishly giving currency to the following paragraph, under the caption of "Canada and Illinois," from the Woodstock (C. W.) *Sentinel*. The writer, is criticising Mr. Caird's late pamphlet on "Prairie Farming in the West":—

"Better far our Canada with its huge forests, than the vast expanse of sage bogs on the Illinois Prairies—a place where the eye may extend its vision over a trackless waste of shaking, gleaming fen, well stocked with tens of thousands of frogs, and myriads of monstrous grasshoppers, with snakes and serpents of every imaginable degree of reasonable size and malignity, besides other reptiles and insects luxuriating in the rank vegetation of a swampy morass.

"By far far have Canada with its noble woods, magnificent scenery, its broad and undulating surfaces of hill and dale—than a land offering no obstacle to Railway making than the dadger, perhaps, of sinking down in the miry make—a land where everything the farmer raises, of course, sells dear, from the simple fact that there is so little raised, not enough to supply, even, the scanty wants of the population. These are the market prices at present."

We say that our Toronto contemporary is foolishly giving currency and circulation to this nonsense, for the reason that the conductors of that journal are presumed to know better; whereas the originator of the "steaming fens," "tens of thousands of frogs, monstrous grasshoppers, snakes, serpents, reptiles, swampy "morasses," etc., clearly, has not the faintest conception of what he is scribbling about. Canada West is a fair country—periodically vexed with starvation in some quarters, but nevertheless a rich, fertile province of which Her Britanic Majesty may reasonably be proud. Yet if any railroad in Illinois three hundred miles in length, discloses to the traveller more "steaming fens and swampy morasses" than can be seen from the rails of the Great Western of Canada, we are quite in the dark as to the visible geography of our own State.

But the ignorance ventilated in the concluding paragraph of this extract eclipses totally the bogs and frog products of Illinois—"a land where everything the farmer raises of course sells dear, from the simple fact that there is so little raised—not enough to supply the scanty wants of the population!" It is popularly understood that the surplus products of Illinois sent from this port alone, during the past three years reached the following respectable figures:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Wheat, bus.	7,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000
Corn, bus.	20,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000
Flour, bbls.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pork, lbs.	8,000,000	10,000,000	12,000,000

As long as the wealth of these millions of bushels were produced on the soil of Illinois. It we add to them the large aggregate which found an outlet at St. Louis, we shall reach a result total which the respectable province of Canada West will not be likely to attain in the next decade.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

American journalists and others on this side of the Atlantic, who have kept up with the movements of the contending armies in Italy, generally we think, supposed, after the receipt of the news by the Adelaide, that the late battle was fought on the line of the Mincio, and that it was provoked by the attempt of the Allies to cross that stream. The last dispatches by the steamer Hungarian, which point out Salferino as the scene of the struggle, and which indicate clearly enough that the Austrians, acting on the offensive, crossed the Mincio from the east to the west bank, and made the attack, will take our readers by surprise. The movement certainly was unexpected; and it can be accounted for only upon the supposition that the plan of the campaign and the intelligence of another battle; but by the steamer of the 2d inst. we may look for news that will satisfy the most ravenous appetite for blood.

THE GERMAN OPINION.

An intelligent and educated German who knows both Germany and America well, said to us on Saturday, "You Americans are the "most ferociously warlike people that I have "ever known. Look at your public journals; "they contain but little else than intelligence "from the scene of strife. In your social circles and in your places of business, in the "intervals of trade, 'The War' is the subject "of conversation of all! You have, with "your multitudes of maps and minute descriptions, mastered the geography of all Italy, "and you talk of Palestro, Montebello, Vareze, "Magenta, and now of Solferino with as "much glibness as the French or even the "Italians themselves. The news of "another "great battle" throws you into spasms of "delight; but you spend your nights regretting that the loss of life, when only 10,000 "are slain, was not more severe. It is lucky "that with your sensitiveness and love of strife "you are not near the field; you would, if in "the place of England or Prussia, be mixed "up in the fray in a week."

Our German friend was not mistaken. The interest of our people in European affairs is just now intense. They seize upon every scrap of intelligence with a avidity that warrants the local papers of the rural districts, as well as the leading journals of the principal cities, in giving up their columns to the discussion and elucidation of the question of the age. They do not love war for war's sake; but they cannot, with their intelligence and their desire for progress, be blind to the wonderful events which this war promises to bring in its train. They see in it the inauguration of a new order of things for Europe; and they hope for the possible liberation of all who have been oppressed. Again, an European war of the magnitude of the one now in progress is what this generation has never seen. It is a revival of the scenes and incidents that have already passed into history. It is a restoration of the old Napoleonic days, the chronicles of which have such fascination for all American readers. At the bottom of all may be that love of blood which belongs to the Anglo Saxon race. But whatever the reasons which give the war such attractions, it is lucky, as our German friend says, that we are far removed from the scene of action; else our restless and aggressive people might not be content to fight their battles on paper alone.

ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA.

The latest advices from Europe indicate that Prussia will but little longer keep clear of damaging complications in the Italian war. It seems to be conceded both in Paris and London, that she will be impelled by the feeling among her own people and in the minor States of the Confederation to take the field in Austria's behalf. The friends of Italy have hoped that this Power, distinguished as much for the intelligence of her people as for her firm adherence to Protestantism, would suffer her rival in the Confederation to meet unaided the fate which her invasion of Sardinia invited; but nationality proves to be stronger than considerations of interest; and it is now almost certain that Prussia, and through her all Germany, will be involved in the strife. Where the end will be none can tell.

The Mountain Meadow Massacre.

The chief motive that prompted the Mormons to commit the Mountain Meadow massacre seems to have been plunder. Atrocities too horrible to be related, and which seemed to shock the savages themselves, are related by persons who claim to have been compelled to join in that massacre. The number of persons in the train was about one hundred and forty. The property confiscated amounted to from $50,000 to $80,000, counting 700 cattle, horses and mules, some very fine stock, and forty wagons and carriages.

Carriages.

The Philadelphia papers record the fact that a self-propelling steam fire engine lately was run from that city to Trenton, over the road of the country, which is an ordinary turnpike, with highly satisfactory results. All the inequalities of surface, (and some sharp hills were encountered,) were overcome without difficulty. At times the rate of speed traveled was sixteen miles an hour. Our New York and Philadelphia contemporaries are anticipating important results from this experiment.

☞ The funeral of Dr. Bailey, the late editor of *The National Era*, whose remains arrived by the Vanderbilt in charge of his son, took place in Wilmington on Tuesday. The attendance, both at the church, where Dr. Butler performed the religious services, and at the grave, was large.

☞ The telegraph line between Hannibal and St. Joseph was completed last week, and on the 4th inst. the Mayor of St. Joseph and Hannibal sent messages of greeting and congratulation to each other.

☞ On Saturday, the 2d inst., four hundred Sabbath School children, from Oberlin, visited Mr. J. M. Fitch, their Superintendent, who is imprisoned in the Cleveland jail for violating the National kidnapping act of 1850.

☞ There is a secret Order in Hudson, Wisconsin, styled the I. O. of G. W.—Independent Order of Grass Widowers.

☞ The boy Mortaro has been "confirmed," with great display, in the Church of St. Peter's Chains (*odrinculo.*)

☞ Twenty-one daily papers are published in London.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE OBERLIN RESCUERS.

Their Return and Reception Home.

Our readers have already been advised of the unconditional release of the prisoners in the Oberlin and Wellington Rescue case. The following from the Cleveland *Herandealer* of the 6th inst., will explain the manner in which their release was effected. Be it remembered that this man Gray, of the *Plaindealer*, who gnashes his teeth at the victorious Oberlinites, denounced the Fugitive Slave Law on the occasion of its passage with the utmost ferocity, and called on all the friends of freedom in Ohio to trample it under their feet. His execrations and denunciations were continued without intermission until President Pierce stopped his mouth with the Cleveland Post Office. He now breaks out at the mouth in this wise:

"HIGHER LAW THUMPHANT.—We learn with astonishment that the United States Attorney has 'mulled' the indictment against the Oberlin Rescuers now in jail on condition that the Oberlinites will 'nolle' the indictments against the Kentucky witnesses who were under arrest on a trumped up charge of kidnapping. This arrangement we understand has been made at the solicitation of the four gentlemen, who, while under recognizance in the United States Court to appear here and testify in these rescue cases, were indicted by an Oberlin Lorain Jury, and arrested while in the discharge of their duties on a false charge of kidnapping. They were thrust into the Lorain County Jail, but were subsequently released on bail. A special term of the Lorain County Court was to be held on the 6th inst., to try them, and a Lorain County Jury was all in readiness to send them to purgatory or the Penitentiary without any regard to the Constitution, Courts, or the laws of the land.

"Finding no Law in Lorain but the Higher Law, and seeing the determination of the Sheriff, Judge and Jury to send them them to the Penitentiary any way, for no crime under any human law, but on a charge trumped up on purpose to drive them out of the country, and having been kept away from their families most of the summer and away from their business, at a great pecuniary expense to themselves, for the Government fees to witnesses do not pay board bills, they proposed to exchange nolles and the District Attorney consented to it. So the Government has been beaten at last with law, justice and facts all on its side, and Oberlin with its rebellious Higher Law creed is triumphant.

"There will now be some unearthly shoutings by these triumphant myrmidons. Oberlin will blaze in her new won glory, and *Te Deums* will be sung in all her churches. There will be a great accession to her calendar of saints. Those immortal men, who, armed with muskets, mobbed the United States officials, while in the discharge of their sworn duties, will now be canonized, instead of cannonaded, and Saint Peck will be listed with Saint Peter, and as worthy to hold the keys of Paradise."

The Welcome at Oberlin.

[From the Cleveland Herald, 7th.]

More than two thousand persons met the "Rescuers" at the cars at the depot on their return to Oberlin last night, 5th inst. The entire Fire Department of Oberlin turned out to meet their returned brethren, some of whom were of the number imprisoned. Prof. Monroe marshalled the "Rescuers" to their homes and fireside, and, led by the Band, the procession marched through town—which was a glare of light from bonfires, and was vocal with cheers and ringing of bells—to the big brick church, where a dense mass of three thousand people crowded to welcome the "Rescuers." Father Keep was called to preside.

Father Keep said that they had met for the purpose of welcoming those who had just been released from jail, and concluded his remarks by introducing Hon. Ralph Plumb, who was received with unbounded enthusiasm.

Mr. Plumb briefly stated the motives which had prompted them to remain in jail, and explained the manner of their deliverance, assuring his friends there was not one forfeit with their honor untarnished, and without the smell of fire upon their garments; in proof of which he concluded by reading the leading article in the *Plaindealer* of last evening.

Prof. Peck next took the stand, and made a very impressive speech. He alluded feelingly to the different events in his own life, which made the deepest impression upon his mind, and referred particularly to the hour when, as a Christian patriot, he offered his heartfelt thanks for the delivery of the boy John from his pursuers; and then to the day when, as a criminal he was arraigned at the bar of the U.S. Court, charged with crime in sympathizing with the oppressed, to the day when he was cast into prison, and finally to the occasion which had called out the immense audience before him. His experience had taught him that "it was not all of life to live."

Father Gillett, who was long since sent home, because the government was ashamed to prosecute so venerable a patriot, was called out and made a speech, which was received with unbounded enthusiasm.

Several of the speakers alluded to their fellow-prisoner Bushnell, who still had a few days to remain in jail, and promised him a hearty welcome when he returned again to his home.

It was now a quarter to twelve, and still the immense audience, filling the church to its utmost capacity, remained without the appearance of fatigue. A prayer was then offered by Prof. Morgan, and the meeting closed by singing the Doxology, in which all the congregation

Letters From the Gold Mines—Departure of Mr Greeley—Great Conflagration in the Mountains—Fearful Loss of Life—Rich Diggings Discovered.

We learn from the Leavenworth *Times* of Monday, that one of the coaches of the Pike's Peak Express Company arrived there on the evening previous, bringing dates to the 23d ult.

Horace Greeley left Denver in a private conveyance with a week's outfit for Utah via Fort Laramie, on the 19th ult.

An immense conflagaration commenced raging in the Mountain pineries on the 20th ult. It originated on the summit of nospicuonly in the Gregory and Jackson diggings, and soon had turned hundreds and thousands of acres of pine land into an ocean of fire, that swept away everything towards the east or south-east. A violent wind that prevailed for a few days increased the vehemence of the destructive element. At Denver City the air was filled for a few days with a pernicious dry fog, announced by dense volumes of smoke that filled the atmosphere from the mountains to Cherry Creek. Many prospecting parties had been cut off from escape and devoured by the devastating flames. Suffocated and cindered bodies had already been discovered. A party of fifteen persons are known to have perished by the flames.

The Illinois Company, in one day, took out of the mountain bed $218 worth of gold, consisting of a number of nuggets, the weight of the heaviest of which was not less than 15 pennyweights. A party from Ohio struck a second lead of solid quartz, impregnated with heavy particles of gold, at about the same time. The discovery was made twenty miles north of Gregory's diggings, at the foot of the snow range. The first day they took out $80 although they had nothing but ordinary picks to work with.

The Case Doctrine in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The chagrin of the President's hand-and-glove friends, office holders and supporters here, at the Administration telling the naturalized citizens they may go to the devil, and if agreeable when they get there, give themselves a hearty shake, is really so great as to defy concealment. The President's organ here, *The Pennsylvanian*, is owned by a foreigner, and the entire party is made up of demagogues who have for years past made the peculiar friendship and protection of foreigners the staple of every harangue, whether in the street or grogshop. Republicans and Americans have been hagged in as cruely hostile, and every sin of persecution heaped upon them. The underground Know Nothing conclaves have been rich topics for defamation, and when worn quite threadbare, were every opportunity succeeded by the Massachusetts provision of two years residence after naturalization before voting. This work, undoubtedly the act of the Sham Democracy itself, was fathered on the Republicans with strong hopes of its being good grist for the party mill. But the recent and more sweeping anathemas of General Cass has taken the wind out of their sails, and struck the party demagogues dumb. They represent that the foreigners, or those who have done their voting, they have no answer to make, and curses loud and deep are heard poured on them from all quarters. The capital gained by the Massachusetts enactment is all sunk. The adopted citizens see the cheat that has been practiced on them, and are sturdy in their determination to revenge it. They are meeting in private on the subject, and establishing correspondence with their friends throughout the country. The repudiation of them is truly a sowing of the wind, to be followed by a reaping of the whirlwind. The swelling of the tempest is already reaching us from various quarters. The Charleston Convention may add a plank to its rotten platform designed to soothe the wounded feelings, but the die is late, it is known to be a sham, and will not heal the breach. To the surprise of the foreigners, the Republicans and Americans openly deny the dictum of the Administration, and find friends where the Sham Democracy taught them they had only enemies. Altogether it is the most fatal blunder this corrupt party has yet made, and almost puts the finishing stroke to their aspirations.

Arrest for Forgery.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 8th.]

About two o'clock yesterday Nathaniel Childs Jr. was arrested on a bench warrant, charging him with the forgery of a check for some $270, drawn in the name of P. Crow & Sons, upon the banking house of Wm. H. Barksdale & Co. As the case has been brought before the Grand Jury, together with another of similar character, it is not necessary to going into particulars. The alleged forgery of the names of P. Crow & Sons, was committed some days since, and immediately after payment it was discovered; but, the Teller being a new resident in this city, it was doubtful whether he would be able to identify the person who presented and received payment of the check. Childs, however, was suspected, from the fact that he was seen in the banking house only a short time before, and asked for a check on the house. A sharp lookout was kept for him, but the Teller was not able to meet him until yesterday, when he at once identified him, and the accused promised to take up the check. Even if this had been permitted, which would not have been done, the officers of justice were too fast for the operation, and Mr. Childs was taken into custody, and is now in jail.

The public will at once associate Mr. Childs' name with the celebrated robbery of the Bank of the State of Missouri, some years since, of about $13,000; for which he was arrested, tried and acquitted, and afterwards recovered damages against a portion of the Directors who were instrumental in his arrest.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY.

The Amount Protested in June.

The Springfield correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat* writes that paper under date of the 6th inst., as follows:

The following is the amount of Illinois currency which has been *protested*, and sent to the Auditor of Public Accounts for redemption, during the month of June just past:

Corn Exchange Bank	$6,000 Redeemed.
Bank of America	5,700 Redeemed.
New Market Bank	5,700 Redeemed.
Bank of Metropolis	5,700 Redeemed.
Bank of Illinois	1,000 Redeemed.
Mechanics' Bank	5,700 Redeemed.
Bank of Carmi	6,000 Redeemed.
Citizens' Bank	1,200 Redeemed.
Southern Bank of Illinois	2,000 Redeemed.
Merchants' and Drovers' Bank	7,000
Bank of the Federal Union	4,200
Grayville Bank	15,000

This is a pretty stiff onslaught on the Illinois banks, but it will be seen from the statement that they have met it with resolution, and that the bulk of the protested circulation has been promptly redeemed; that of the Merchants' and Drovers' Bank, and Bank of the Federal Union, has only been returned here a day or two, and will probably be redeemed within the time allowed by law—twelve days.

Not so, however, with the Grayville Bank, which has initiated a new way of "whipping the devil round the stump." This institution has sued out of the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, and yesterday served upon the Auditor of Public Accounts an injunction restraining him from proceeding to put the bank into liquidation, upon the following grounds, viz:

That the bills were issued to the large amounts, one of $6,000, and the other of $8,400; that each bill was not protested *separately*, as it ought to have been, according to provisions of the original banking law; that it is the intention of an amendment to said law passed Feb. 14, 1857, which provides "that in presenting notes or bills for payment at the banking house, the party presenting the same shall not be required to present or receive redemption of each note or bill separately, but the whole amount presented shall be treated as though it were a single obligation to that amount," is *null and void*, because said amendment was not, like the original law, submitted to the people of this State for ratification or rejection; that had each bill been so separately protested and presented, the Bank would have redeemed in legal coin, &c., &c.

These are the main questions raised by the injunction. That concerning the validity of amendments is of considerable importance, and which it is perhaps well to have settled. Were that the purpose of the proceeding, there might be no objection to it. But the whole thing looks very much like a new "wild cat" dodge, simply to stave off the redemption of the bills until the fourth Monday in August, when the Sangamon Circuit Court sits. Sixty days will have elapsed, before the cause can be tried. Meantime the wheat will have been harvested, and the rates of exchange reduced by eastern shipments, when the Bank may find it convenient to dismiss the suit, and get off cheaply with paying the costs.

I believe the "Grayville Bank" is owned by Clark & Brothers, of your city. I also understand that the Grayville Bank was started in king attempt to smoke the Missouri banks out of the "pay-a-silver-quarter-at-a-time" holes in which they hid themselves and their money bags. And now, when the same parties themselves take subterfuge behind the "twenty-five-cent" dodge in Illinois, the question naturally arises, *it is sauce for the goose also sauce for the gander?*

ALMOST A SHIPWRECK.

Narrow Escape of the Canadian Parliament, Government Officials and Others.

[From the Buffalo Express, 8th.]

Last Saturday the steamer Ploughboy, which formerly ran between this point and Port Stanley, was disabled by an accident to her machinery on Georgian Bay, and narrowly escaped being driven ashore in a storm. The disaster would have been a terrible one, as a large party of Canadians, consisting of the most prominent gentlemen in the province—head officers of the government, members of Parliament and many others—with their friends and families, were on board. The party left Toronto Friday afternoon, bound upon a pleasure trip to Sault Ste. Marie. They had reached as far as Collingwood, and everything promised a delightful voyage for the distinguished company of excursionists. About 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, it was discovered that some important part of the machinery had broken, and the engine was stopped barely in time to prevent an instant staving through of the bottom of the vessel by the arm of the piston rod. The Ploughboy was without either mast or sail, and was rendered perfectly helpless by the accident.

If the weather had remained calm she would have been in no danger whatever; but shortly after the mishap the wind commenced rising, and through the greater part of the night blew almost furiously, drifting the vessel toward the much dreaded shore, near Cabot's head, and almost assuring the terrified passengers and crew of a death amid all the horrors of a wreck. Their apprehensions were fully realized by none, and friends where the Sham Democracy taught them they had only enemies. Altogether it is the most fatal blunder this corrupt party has yet made, and almost puts the finishing stroke to their aspirations.

The anchors had been let go long before, but secured no hold to resist the shoreward impulse of the sea. But finally, when the vessel was upon the very brink of the impending destruction,—all in but the breakers—and the crew had given up all hope, standing ready to launch the boats for a desperate attempt at saving the ladies and such as could be taken from the steamer, the joyful discovery was made that the anchors had caught. They had taken firm hold upon the bottom at last, and held the vessel there in her perilous position, for twenty-four hours, until the steamer Canadian came to her relief from Owen Sound, and towed her into Collingwood, with a written pledge of a mercy. The one of the company thus describes the shore upon which the boat was rapidly drifting when she was brought to by the anchors.

Immediately in our front, at the distance of but a few yards—so close, indeed, that one might literally throw a stone from the ship to the shore—was a wall like precipice of steep and declivity, thickly covered up to the very summit by a dense growth of small cedar and hemlock trees, scattered among which were immense masses of huge, rugged rocks, some of them weighing many tons. These trees grew down to within about thirty feet of the breakers, being there stopped, sometimes by a precipitous wall of living rock, at others by immense masses of boulders piled upon each other, or scattered about promiscuously in the wildest confusion. Beyond these, and still nearer to the shore, the rocks assumed a different character, lying, with some appearance of regularity, in the form of flags, though still interrupted, at uneven distances, with huge stones. And it was evident, both from the lighter color of the water, and from actual optical proof, that this form was preserved for a distance of some twenty feet further into the water. The depth must then have abruptly increased, for though our ship was but its own length from the breakers, our anchors were holding in one hundred and eighty feet of water."

It was a narrow escape for all concerned, and our northern brethren must feel grateful for this deliverance from a calamity which might have emptied the highest seats in their government, and made sad havoc among the ranks of their leading men.

The Prevention of Rust in Wheat.

The following article appeared in the Lexington *Observer*:

"The frequent rains, that bid fair to injure the wheat crop by rust, induces me to lay before your readers a preventive, which in simple and at the same time effective, I have witnessed its successful application on the vast prarie wheat fields of Illinois and Missouri, and in no instance did it fail to accomplish its purpose. It is a well known fact to all farmers that the rust is caused by the adherence of the rain, (or in some countries the dew,) to the ear, and the rays of a very hot sun immediately following, or a continued dampness arising from the moistened state of the earth, caused by said rain. To prevent this adherence of rain to the stalk of wheat is to prevent the rust. This may be done as follows:

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Our informant, a gentleman of integrity, says that Mr. Brown, while stopping at the residence of a democratic leader in Ohio township, Bureau County, was approached unawares, and most shamefully kicked and maltreated, until he could scarcely walk away, with the usual impressions of a pro-slavery ruffian, heaped upon his aged head.

We give the above facts as related to us by two citizens of the town of Ohio, and our readers have the story as it has been received.

A Railroad Decision.

Some time since Benjamin Parker purchased a ticket which read as follows: "Good for one seat in first-class cars from New York to Buffalo by Hudson River and New York Central Railroad—also to and within three days from date—good for continuous trip only," properly signed and stamped. Mr. Barker remained in this city a week before taking the Central Railroad cars; and then was passed as far as Syracuse, when the Conductor coming on there refused the ticket. The result was that Mr. Barker was ejected, and he brought a suit against the Conductor for assault and battery. Upon these facts, Judge Mervin of the Villth District non-suited the plaintiff, holding that the ticket evidenced the contract between the parties—that the Railroad Company had a right to prescribe the terms embraced in its condition, and that the Conductor was justified in the course he took.—*Albany Journal.*

Effects of the European War on American Markets.

So long as the war is confined to Italy, its effects on commerce are now distinctly understood. Those effects are chiefly on the movement of the precious metals, for which the demand is steady, and is likely to continue so, with a steady but moderate force—the first impulse, which was violent, being over. But ulterior consequences are expected, and the fear of these operate to the hindrance of commerce. Prussia and other German states are arming, and Prussia is borrowing money; always, it seems, the first step toward going to war. Prussia has raised at home a 5 per cent. loan of 624 millions of dollars. Austria is trying to induce her to join a confederacy of the great German nation against France—a step which would be fatal to Austria, for Russia and France would be a match fully equal to Prussia and Austria, England remaining neutral. As, however, there is no reasoning on the madness of either kings or people, when roused by passion, we have to contemplate the results of such an interference, should it take place.

It would be a war of greater duration than the present can otherwise be. It would be a war of far more destructive character to commerce and to production than any mere Austrian and Italian war. Another panic would startle us at its very commencement. Another rush for gold from the gold-producing countries of the earth, of which we are one. Another and far more powerful disturbing cause to commercial credits. Another blow to confidence.

So long, however, as Great Britain remained neutral, its further consequences would result to us; for it is only on the supposition that Great Britain is debarred from getting her supplies of cereal products (her chief means of existence) from the nations of Europe, that she would be forced to come to us for them at any price, that would render the war ultimately of benefit to us; while there it would curtail her consumption of cotton.

We view the results of such an extension of the war as tending to inflict calamities on us, rather than benefits, for a further contraction of credit would ensue, and a further flooding of goods from Europe upon us to obtain our gold.

A war in which Germany and England were involved would tenfold enhance the disturbing elements already produced here. Doubling the forces engaged in the war would more than double the evils, whichever party conquered.

While England remains out of it, we cannot possibly, in any way benefit from it; for the produce market of Russia and Germany would be still open to her, without let or hindrance. The involvement of Germany would give such which it is perhaps well to have settled. Were that the purpose of the proceeding, there might be no objection to it. But the whole thing looks very much like a new "wild cat" dodge, simply to stave off the redemption of the bills until the fourth Monday in August, when the Sangamon Circuit Court sits. Sixty days will have elapsed, before the cause can be tried. Meantime the wheat will have been harvested, and the rates of exchange reduced by eastern shipments, when the Bank may find it convenient to dismiss the suit, and get off cheaply with paying the costs.

I believe the "Grayville Bank" is owned by Clark & Brothers, of your city. I also understand that the Grayville Bank was started in king attempt to smoke the Missouri banks out of the "pay-a-silver-quarter-at-a-time" holes in which they hid themselves and their money bags. And now, when the same parties themselves take subterfuge behind the "twenty-five-cent" dodge in Illinois, the question naturally arises, *it is sauce for the goose also sauce for the gander?*

ALMOST A SHIPWRECK.

Narrow Escape of the Canadian Parliament, Government Officials and Others.

[From the Buffalo Express, 8th.]

Last Saturday the steamer Ploughboy, which formerly ran between this point and Port Stanley, was disabled by an accident to her machinery on Georgian Bay, and narrowly escaped being driven ashore in a storm. The disaster would have been a terrible one, as a large party of Canadians, consisting of the most prominent gentlemen in the province—head officers of the government, members of Parliament and many others—with their friends and families, were on board. The party left Toronto Friday afternoon, bound upon a pleasure trip to Sault Ste. Marie. They had reached as far as Collingwood, and everything promised a delightful voyage for the distinguished company of excursionists. About 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, it was discovered that some important part of the machinery had broken, and the engine was stopped barely in time to prevent an instant staving through of the bottom of the vessel by the arm of the piston rod. The Ploughboy was without either mast or sail, and was rendered perfectly helpless by the accident.

If the weather had remained calm she would have been in no danger whatever; but shortly after the mishap the wind commenced rising, and through the greater part of the night blew almost furiously, drifting the vessel toward the much dreaded shore, near Cabot's head, and almost assuring the terrified passengers and crew of a death amid all the horrors of a wreck. Their apprehensions were fully realized by none, and friends where the Sham Democracy taught them they had only enemies. Altogether it is the most fatal blunder this corrupt party has yet made, and almost puts the finishing stroke to their aspirations.

The anchors had been let go long before, but secured no hold to resist the shoreward impulse of the sea. But finally, when the vessel was upon the very brink of the impending destruction,—all in but the breakers—and the crew had given up all hope, standing ready to launch the boats for a desperate attempt at saving the ladies and such as could be taken from the steamer, the joyful discovery was made that the anchors had caught. They had taken firm hold upon the bottom at last, and held the vessel there in her perilous position, for twenty-four hours, until the steamer Canadian came to her relief from Owen Sound, and towed her into Collingwood, with a written pledge of a mercy. The one of the company thus describes the shore upon which the boat was rapidly drifting when she was brought to by the anchors.

Immediately in our front, at the distance of but a few yards—so close, indeed, that one might literally throw a stone from the ship to the shore—was a wall like precipice of steep and declivity, thickly covered up to the very summit by a dense growth of small cedar and hemlock trees, scattered among which were immense masses of huge, rugged rocks, some of them weighing many tons. These trees grew down to within about thirty feet of the breakers, being there stopped, sometimes by a precipitous wall of living rock, at others by immense masses of boulders piled upon each other, or scattered about promiscuously in the wildest confusion. Beyond these, and still nearer to the shore, the rocks assumed a different character, lying, with some appearance of regularity, in the form of flags, though still interrupted, at uneven distances, with huge stones. And it was evident, both from the lighter color of the water, and from actual optical proof, that this form was preserved for a distance of some twenty feet further into the water. The depth must then have abruptly increased, for though our ship was but its own length from the breakers, our anchors were holding in one hundred and eighty feet of water."

It was a narrow escape for all concerned, and our northern brethren must feel grateful for this deliverance from a calamity which might have emptied the highest seats in their government, and made sad havoc among the ranks of their leading men.

The Prevention of Rust in Wheat.

The following article appeared in the Lexington *Observer*:

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The Prev

Medicines, &c.

RE TO BE ADMIRED
THAN THE
CHEST DIADEM
by Kings or Emperors.

Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

...the ornament God Himself moulded for al... although the rose may bloom ever so ...ve glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, ...ose of pearls, if the head is bereft of its cover- ...be smirked and shriveled, and old, ere it ...e gotupked with gray, nature will lose more ...e charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, ...three times a week, will restore and permanent... ...ful and lasting ornament. Read the following and ...r writer of the first in the celebrated Family ...

New York, April 18th, 1868.
...Dear Sir:—Permit me to express to you ...I am under for the entire restoration of my ...ofulous color about the time of my marriage, ...ears it was hardly becoming gray, but from ...of your "Hair Restorative" it soon assumed ...lost lustre. I consider your Restorative a most ...eration, quite effectless as well as agreeable, ...am, dear sir, yours truly,
S. TALBERG.
"Depot 1-7 Gwyllyn-street."
WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OFFICE,
No. 18 Nassau-street, April 18th, 1868.
J. WOOD:—Dear Sir:—Seven month or six ...received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and ...wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little ...the time that it would restore the gray hair to its ...r, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few ...it has restored it to the WORTH OF THE ...very hairs to a dark brown, as the sometime beau- ...ldlocks of the lady. I strongly recommend the ...erative to all persons in want of such a change of ...
CHARLES CATLIN.
New Texas, April 18th, 1868.
J. WOOD:—With confidence do I recommend ...Hair Restorative to all persons in want of such ...
Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and ...ache would immediately white, have ceased to ...now feel confident that a few more applications ...effect, in their natural color. It has also entirely ...dandruff and unpleasant itching, so necessary ...ne who perspires freely.
Yours truly, G. KLEBS.
...About two years ago my hair commenced ...and turning gray, and finally, I lost it all, and ...ery Remedies to no effect. I commenced using ...Restorative. A few applications restored my ...ferfully. It began to fill up, grow out, and ...to its former color (black), and is now as ...ful in appearance, health, and appearance, ...fully recommend its use to all.
J. D. ROE,
Hill, May 1, 1867.
...dorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: ...ve ounces, one small bottle had a pint, and ...one dollar per bottle; the medium bottle at least ...most four ounces, and the large bottle more than ...bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per ...its proprietors, and retails for three dollars per ...
...OOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New ...ld by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
...ounded Entirely from Gums,
the Best PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDI-
CINE Known.
...UMS remove all ... Only one bottle is needed ...
...ness, supplying in ... to show the effects of medicine after ...
...ting digestion, ... a dog eating healthy ...
...ing to do ill- ... PURIFIES the ...
...ood from a ... ...
...whole machine ... ...
...ing a real- ... ...
...OUR ATTACKS ... ...
...ACK that is ... ...
...ed by the ... ...
...ers of the Liver In- ... ...
...after eating is ... ...
...prevent the food ... ...
...ing and ... ...
...e does taken be- ... ...
...ore often repeated ... ...
...ed and a prema- ... ...
...ure is prevented. ... ...
...e are Using it are giving the Testimony in Favor of its Use.
...r water in the mouth with the Invigorator ...
...ith together.
...FREE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
...reon, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. ...ld by all Druggists and Dealers.
BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st., and
FAHLESTOCK & TAYLOR, 118 Randolph street.
...O TO HEAD QUARTERS!
...O TO HEAD QUARTERS!
all Patent Medicines
all Patent Medicines,
THE GREAT WESTERN DEPOT
THE GREAT WESTERN DEPOT
—IS AT—
—IS AT—
...LES, SMITH & CO.'S,
...LES, SMITH & CO.'S,
124 Lake Street.
124 Lake Street.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
...ake, near corner of Clark Street.
...ake, near corner of Clark Street.

...If you want a remedy ... your COUGH go to ... BOLLES, SMITH & CO., ... Lake st.
...If you want a remedy to ... purify the Blood, go to 124 ... Lake st. BOLLES, SMITH & CO.,
...If you want a Fever ... Ague, go to ... BOLLES, SMITH & CO., ... Lake st.
...If you want a Hair Re- ... storative or Hair Dye, go ... to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., ... Lake st.
...If you want a Rheumat- ... ism or Liniment, go to ... BOLLES, SMITH & CO., ... Lake st.
...If you want a remedy for ... Piles, go to BOLLES, SMITH ... & CO., 124 Lake st.
...If you want a Hair Dye ... or Restorative, go to ... BOLLES, SMITH & CO., ... 124 Lake st.
...If you want a Pain Ki- ... ller or Liniment, go to ... BOLLES, SMITH & CO., ... 124 Lake st.
...If you want some Tonic ... Bitters or Sarsaparilla, ... go to BOLLES, SMITH & ... CO., 124 Lake st.
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...For a Purgative Pill or ... for the Teeth, go to ... BOLLES, SMITH & CO., ... 124 Lake st.
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...For Handkerchief Ex- ... tracts and Perfumery, go to ... BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 ... Lake st.
...For Trusses, Shoulder Braces ... Abdominal Supporters, ... for any of the same ... stores, and will sell at low ... BOLLES, SMITH & ... 124 Lake st.
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124 Lake Street.
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...ed by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.
...OMACH BITTERS,
...ed by R. T. WATKINS & CO., 30 State street.
...OMACH BITTERS,
...ed by J. C. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake street.
...OMACH BITTERS,
...ed by HAVEN, FARREL & CO., 17 Water street.
...OMACH BITTERS,
...ed by SARGENT & HALEY, 140 Lake street.
...OMACH BITTERS,
...ed by J. E. S. FULLER & CO., 87 Water street.
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...OMACH BITTERS,
...Sold by L. READ & CO., 92 Lake street.
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...Sold by O. F. FULLER & CO.
...OMACH BITTERS,
...of their Tonic and other Medical Virtues, become so ...d and popular, that unprincipled parties here and ...e have counterfeited them extensively, and to pre- ...ention we refer purchasers to the above parties for ...ine article or to the proprietors,
Hostetter & Smith,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
...ADDERS!—LADDERS!—
...e have on hand and for sale about 2000 feet of ...manufactured from the best of Spruce and Ash- ...rown in the State of New York. The attention of ...and Builders is invited
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☞ Dr. Hostetter's justly celebrated and never failing Stomach Bitters will effectually cure all diseases of the body of a morbid nature. The Doctor in calling the attention of the public to this Valuable specific does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended. It is no quack nostrum, but one that has stood the criticism of the American press and people. The testimon given in its favor by the most eminent and well known professors and private individuals in all parts of the United States is immense, and clearly evinces that its virtues are many. The use of the "Bitters" cannot but satisfy the skeptical, that it is really deserving the celebrity it has obtained wherever sold.
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jy6-2w

☞ Maravilla! Maravilla!! Maravilla!!—The most wonderful preparation known for Destroying Dandruff, Curing Baldness, Relieving Sick Headache, Preventing the Hair from Falling Out, and Producing Curls. Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, and by the proprietors. Price 50 cents.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., 96 Malden Lane, N. Y.
"It will accomplish all that is claimed for it, and no one need fear or mourn the loss of hair if they will use your Maravilla."
jy30-2m-3613 J. M. BRADSTREET, 207 Broadway, N.Y.

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oberwith (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 3 Tremont Block, and examine those curious productions of art. No scraping can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. feb-1y

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☞ Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy.—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh Office room, 11 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Lake and Wells Street. A circular, with full particulars of disease, sent free, and by address upon the receipt of a penny postage stamp. my21 d3m-2m

☞ Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint—Maguire's Compound Extract of Rose Plant is the best remedy known, for the cure of these diseases. In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for a restorative. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, St. Louis, Missouri.
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All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible ...
...ly19 ☞ Cash paid for Rags. ☜

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Dental Surgeons.
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Office, Cor. Clark and Madison street.—Post Office Box 2244
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BAUGH, DENTISTS. Office, No. 95 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. Superior work promptly done at low prices. Reliable guarantee for terms, and in all cases. Call and see specimens. ap24-1y-4977

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DENTIST.
Office and Residence, No. 81 Washington street.
oct-1y-dly

Removals.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has opened his new suite of DENTAL ROOMS on the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. Main entrance 101 Dearborn street. Entrance to Ladies' parlor, 11 Washington street.
J. A. KENNICOTT,
my30 2m 3435 Dental Surgeon.

E. W. DENSMORE, having removed to his new location, will continue in the
Flour, Grain, Meal and Feed Business
As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of property in store.
209 SOUTH WATER STREET,
mh14-1y o671 Corner of Wells.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. Bates' Agency Office for Female Help,
No. 171 Wabash avenue, corner of Wells st.
Mrs. B. desires to acquaint her friends and the public generally that she has removed to the above location where she will continue to supply the ladies with Female Help for every station. Country help can be supplied at short notice. P. O. Box 5896. ap14-1y-o3611

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ARCHITECT,
OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.
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Can fill and furnish Specifications, and
KEEP ACCURATE DETAILED ESTIMATES
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OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN BLOCK,
Opposite Post Office, Chicago.
ja25-d47

E. BURLING, ARCHITECT.
No. 70 Lasalle street, (Room 3, Gilpatrick's Bank,) is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for Buildings of every description, and to superintend the erection of the same in Chicago,—both public and private,—of evidences of his ability, and that orders entrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.
jy25-1y

Wood and Coal.

COAL—Cheapest and best Coal. We are now selling Coal equal to Erie or Rens' Alleghany for steam purposes or family use, at $5.50 per ton or $3.50 per 1,000 pounds. Screenings at $1.75 per ton.
Purchasers by the cargo can get a reduction on above rates. This coal is as good for every cent charged as is any other in Chicago. Yard on Market street, between Lake and Water.
Orders left at Custom House, No. 15 Lasalle street, will be promptly attended to.
my26 1m-3699 LAW & STROTHER.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—The trustees of the Rosehill Cemetery would announce to the public that the good road they offer to the public is by Lincoln Park. The Cemetery can be reached from the North Side, the City proper, by Rush, Dearborn, State, Wabash avenue, Michigan avenue, Cottage Grove, Thirty-first, or by Archer road, all of which pass through Bowmanville, or by the Plank road from Milwaukee Railroad to Chittenden Station. For further information inquire at the office of the Company, No. 91 Clark street. jy17-1y-3695

Real Estate.

FOR SALE BY REES, DENman & Co., 45 Lasalle street.
No. 128—80 ft. on Jackson street by 165 deep, (running through to Price Place), between Dan Phelps and Halsted streets. $6,500, on time.
No. 105—80 ft. on Washington street between Ann and May. $9,150, on time.
126 ft. on Washington corner of Leavett street, with improvements. $9,000. $4,000 cash, bal. on time.
No. 112—Fine House and Lot on Randolph street, between May and Aberdeen. House new. $4,500, on time.
No. 108—Six Lots on Indiana and Prairie avenues, south of 16th street. Cheap on long time.
No. 110—Beautiful Residence with two lots of ground in Hyde Park. $5,000 cash, or $4,000 on time.
No. 104—400 acres fine farming land about four miles north-west of Blue Island. $40 per acre, on time.
No. 113—40 acres at Wood Lawn, seven miles south of Chicago. Special train five times a day from the city. Good improvements. $300 per acre. Cash or time.
jy24 REES, DENMAN & CO., 45 Lasalle st.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR
CAPATALISTS.
FOUR IRON and THREE BRICK and IRON Front Stores, five stories high, with perfectly dry basements, will be sold at a sacrifice for a part cash, and balance on time. Rents are safe, and these stores will be rented with the most desirable business occupants in this city.
FOUR NEW BRICK and IRON STORES, five stories and basements. Part cash, and remainder on easy time. These stores are situated in the centre of the city,—on one of the best business streets, AND WILL BE SOLD AT NEARLY THE COST OF THE BUILDINGS.
HOUSE AND LOT on Clinton near Polk street. Lot 100x200. Price $2,300, half cash, balance in one year.
IMPROVED FARM of eighty-one acres, eight miles from the Court House, at a great bargain.
HOUSE AND LOT ON WABASH AVENUE, near Twelfth street. House is new and contains all modern improvements. The large rooms of the house enable money may remain on eight years time. Apply to
B. W. Thomas & Co.,
NO. 7 METHODIST CHURCH BLOCK,
jel5-3m-3589 corner of Clark and Washington streets.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—
50x110 feet corner of Rush and Superior streets. Price $6,000—$1,500 cash, balance 1 to 5 years.
32x75 feet on White street, near Green Bay Road, with two frame houses. Price $1,500.
60x100 feet on Illinois, near Dearborn street, with two frame houses, two stories high. Price $6,000, ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years.
60x134 feet on Washington street, Block 31, Section 7. Price $1,000.
B. W. THOMAS & CO.,
No. 7 Methodist Church Block,
ja16-3m-3583 Corner Clark and Washington streets.

FOR SALE OR PART EXCHANGE,
WOODLANDS.
For sale on long time and easy terms in the buyer the Suburban Residence of ELISHA BAYLEY, situated on Cottage Grove and Douglas avenue, two miles from the City Limits, containing about 40 acres, a half acre of which is cut in the most beautiful manner into Flower and Vegetable Gardens, Mounds, Walks, etc., and is well set with choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees.
A large House, Gothic style with Octal Bay and French windows, commanding pleasant views; also, a large Barn, Carriage House, and good Wells of Water. Inquire at No. 9 Metropolitan Block, and of J. A. Marshall, 31 Dearborn street, of address, P. O. Box 1,
jy7-dw-3459

LOTS FOR SALE AT LAKE
FOREST, ILLINOIS.
The lots belonging to LIND UNIVERSITY, and now offered for sale present favorable inducements to persons wishing to enjoy the pleasures of country life within an hours ride of the City of Chicago.
They are located at Lake Forest, on the west bank of Lake Michigan, elevated one hundred feet above the level of the Lake, about twenty-six miles north from Chicago, on both sides of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, and in point of mineral and other springs and natural beauties, and in the facilities of our best Railroad advantages for a healthful resort and residence are not to be exceeded by any on the sea shore or in the Western country.
A fine Academy building (the preparatory department of Lind University) has been erected the past season, and is now in successful operation in charge of S. F. Miller, A. M. A new Presbyterian Church has been built there, and a dozen dwellings have been erected within the past year.
In addition to the regular through trains at accommodation train taking passengers on commutation tickets at half the usual rates, leaves Chicago every morning, and returns every afternoon, thus affording business men an opportunity to spend the day in the city and be with their families at night.
A good hotel has been opened, and will be kept open for more than a year past.
The Lake Forest Association have also a few lots, mostly for farming purposes, lying near the town, containing from three to ten acres each, which will be sold at reasonable prices, and on usual time.
The subscriber has, within the past year, sold over twelve thousand dollars worth of the lands belonging to the University and Association, and has still a few parcels left, to persons who wish them for immediate improvement and cultivation.
For further particulars apply to Peter Page, No. 22 Washington street or Lake Forest Post Office. Box 296, Chicago, Illinois.
PETER PAGE, Agent.
mv6 6m

WANTED TO EXCHANGE
FOR A CITY RESIDENCE
A DESIRABLE FARM,
Consisting of a two-story Milwaukee brick House, out buildings, yard and garden, all in complete order, located in one of those beautiful inland towns in Kenosha County, Wisconsin, only 50 miles from this city on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad.
Also, wanted to sell or exchange for city property,
WISCONSIN FARMING AND PINE LANDS,
☞ For particulars address post office box 1969. Jy31 3m

Opticians.

EYE AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
Late Physician and Surgeon to the Opthalmic and Aural Institute of Louisville, Ky., whose reputation is so well known throughout the United States for skill and success as an operator on the EYE and EAR, has now been in this city twelve months, during which time he has been treated with success truly astonishing. FIFTEEN HUNDRED PATIENTS, many of whom had been totally blind for years, and others whose vision was dim and obscure from long standing inflammation, have had their sight restored to see; and others again, who had been entirely deaf for many years, have been restored to hearing, and several others who have been deaf and dumb from infancy, have been made to hear and converse fluently. Believing he will have never before been successfully performed by any Surgeon on the American Continent.
OFFICE AT 73 SOUTH CLARK.
ap18-1y-dw

SIGHT AND HEARING.
DR. F. A. CADWELL
OF TORONTO, C. W.
The Eminent and Skilful Operator on the
EYE AND EAR.
At the MATTESON HOUSE, Chicago, Ill., is working miracles in the way of restoring
LOST SIGHT AND HEARING.
Upwards of One Hundred and Twenty-five Patients have been restored by Dr. Cadwell, in this city, many of whom have been blind for months and years, while others, who have long been deafers, have had their diseases removed.
The best proof of the success of Dr. C.'s operations is appreciated is, that he is daily receiving new patients from all parts of the country, and dismissing, as cured, his early received cases.
No fee is required for an examination or opinion, and no charge for services that are not successful, as will be stated when the patient is received. Dr. Cadwell's Treatise on the Eye and Ear on application as above. fe7-s17t-dawm

LOUIS MAUSS,
Practical Optician,
Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, New York
79.....SOUTH CLARK STREET.....79
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.
Largest and choicest assortment of Optical and Mathematical goods in the Northwest.
Best crystal glass and genuine Brazilian Pebble Spectacles constantly on hand. Also, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Pocket Compasses, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c. &c. All goods are sold at the lowest New York prices.
de15-1y26-1m

Brass Foundries.

HAMILTON, FULLER & CO.
Brass Founders & Steam Fitters,
MANUFACTORY 116 & 118 FRANKLIN ST.,
Sales Room 104 Lake-st.
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Brass, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Railroad and other Pumps, Refrigerators, Artesian well Pipe, Smoke Pipe, Steam Whistles, Stills and Still Worms, Plumbers' Brushes, and all kinds of Plumbers' Materials, Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Water Coolers, Grocery Canisters, Toilet Sets. A large stock of
COOK AND PARLOR STOVES.
[d11-m93-1y]

FULLAGER & SMEETH,
Cor. West Randolph and Des Plaines-sts.
OPP. WEST MARKET
Coppersmiths, Brass Founders,
And Manufacturers of
TIN AND SHEET IRON WORK,
FINISHED BRASS WORK,
BABBETT METAL, &c.
Brazier's Copper
Always on hand, or furnished to order at short notice.
BRASS CASTINGS
Done to order.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.—CASH PAID FOR OLD METALS.
[ap14 d83 3m]

Sewing Machines.

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES.
For Family use, Tailoring purposes, Saddlery &c.
Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other Machines in market, or money refunded. Wanted, an agent in
Lake county.
FINKLE & LYON,
my5-dly-3228 303 Broadway, New York.

$20 SEWING MACHINE.—
Quaker City Double Lock, Tight, Flat Stitch
SEWING MACHINES.
The great improvements lately attached more than double its former value and obviates the only objection ever raised against the old one. Its work will not rip, though one thread stitch be cut. Does every variety of work from two common spools. They will stitch, hem, fell, gather, bind and embroider. They are easily learned from printed directions. Samples and circulars sent on receipt of stamp. Machines fully warranted. The late improved manufacturing machine, for sewers, tailors, saddlers and shoemakers, believed to have never before been successfully performed by any Surgeon on the American Continent.
Call at Worrall's shoe store, 123 Lake street, near Clark. Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 2062 Chicago, Ill.
ap14-1y

Public Houses.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—
UNION HALL.
Having undergone extensive alterations and improvements, is now one of the most desirable stations. The grounds have been enlarged and improved, and cloth rooms and cart-ge house with lodgings for coachmen added, for the accommodation of those who may bring their own equipage with them. Every effort will be made by the Proprietors to sustain its well-established reputation.
The house will remain open until the 1st of October.
jy5-1mx PUTNAM & FAYS.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE,
H. W. CHESTER, Proprietor.
Having purchased this well-known establishment, I have refitted the same, supplied it with new furniture, made a number of additions and alterations, calculated to meet the wants of the public, and hereby announce that it is now open and ready for the reception of guests. The locality of this Hotel has few equals in the Western country. Its proximity to the Lake, its fine drives, all tend to recommend it as the most desirable spot for Western people to locate in during the heated term.
Omnibus at the Cars and Boats, and more than a dozen dwellings have been erected within the past year.
In addition to the regular through trains at accommodation train taking passengers on commutation tickets at half the usual rates, leaves Chicago every evening, and returns every morning, thus affording business men an opportunity to spend the day in the city and be with their families at night.
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Also, wanted to sell or exchange for city property,
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☞ For particulars address post office box 1969. Jy31 3m

Press & Tribune.

JOB PRINTING.
The PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE is prepared to execute, on short notice, every variety of Job Printing in the most MAGNIFICENT and ELEGANT STYLE, Particular attention given to the printing of

BUSINESS CARDS,	LETTER HEADS,	BILL HEADS,
SHIPPING,	NOTICES,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CIRCULARS,	CARDS,
BLANK NOTES,	CARDS,	TICKETS,

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS a specialty.
In all its varieties, done in beautiful style and at moderate rates. An examination of specimens and prices is respectfully solicited.
☞ Orders from the country promptly filled, and sent home by express.

The Difference.
BY C. H. WEBB.
The fairies fill their tiny cups
With drops of dewy water;
The sun fills them, his chalice sups,
And laughs in fine delight.
We brush God's gentle dews away,
To brim our hearts with tears;
We wail the rain, and wishing day,
Thus count our nights by years.

The Last Scene of Washington's Life.
Irving's new Life of Washington, in five volumes, has just been completed. In the fifth volume, after giving a succinct narrative of the Administration of Washington, his retirement from office, and his mode of life at Mount Vernon, Mr. Irving brings the work to a close with the following description of the final scene:
Winter had now set in, with occasional wind, and rain, and frost, yet Washington still kept up his active round of indoor and outdoor avocations, as his diary records. He was in full health and vigor, dined out occasionally, and had frequent guests at Mount Vernon, and, as usual, was part of every day in the saddle, going the rounds of his estates, and, in his military phraseology, "visiting the outposts."
He had recently walked with his favorite nephew about the grounds, showing the improvements he intended to make, and had especially pointed out the spot where he purposed building a new family vault, the old one being damaged by the roots of trees which had overgrown it, and caused it to leak. "This change," said he, "I shall make the first of all, for I may require it before the rest."
"When I parted from him," added the nephew, "he stood on the steps of the front door, where he took leave of myself and another. It was a bright frosty morning: he had taken his usual ride, and the clear healthy flush on his cheek, and his sprightly manner, brought the remark from both of us that we had never seen the General look so well. I have sometimes thought him decidedly the handsomest man I ever saw, and when in a lively mood, so full of pleasantry, so agreeable to all with whom he associated, that I could hardly realize he was the same Washington whose dignity awed all who approached him."
For some time past Washington had been occupied in digesting a complete system on which his estate was to be managed for several succeeding years; specifying the cultivation of the several farms, with tables designating the rotation of crops. It occupied thirty folio pages, and was executed with the utmost clearness and method which characterized all his business papers. This was finished on the 10th of December, and was accompanied by a letter of that date to his manager or steward. It is a valuable document, showing the soundness and vigor of his intellect at this advanced stage of life, and the clear and distinct form that no research may attach itself to any wish or thing I have taken my departure for the land of spirits."
It was evident, however, that, full of health and vigor, he looked forward to his long cherished hope, the enjoyment of a serene old age in the bosom of his family.
According to his diary, the morning on which these voluminous instructions to his steward were dated was clear and calm, but the afternoon was overcast, and by them are recorded notes there was wind and rain, and "at night a large circle round the moon."
The memorandum for the 13th was overcast. That morning he wrote a letter to Hamilton, heartily approving of a plan for a military academy, which the latter had submitted to the Secretary of War.
About 10 o'clock, he mounted his horse and rode out as usual to make the rounds of the estate. The ensuing night will be the moon, which he had observed on the preceding night, proved a fatal portent. "About 1 o'clock," he notes (it began to snow, sleet and hail, and then turned to a settled cold rain." Having on an overcoat, he continued his ride without regarding the weather, and did not return to his house till after 3.
His secretary approached him with letters to be franked, that they might be taken to the post-office in the course of the afternoon. He read the letters, but observed that the weather was too bad to send a servant out with them. Mr. Lear perceived that snow was settling upon his hair, and expressed his fears that he had got wet; but he replied, "No, his great coat had kept him dry." As dinner had been waiting for him, he sat down to table without changing his dress. "In the evening," writes his secretary, "he appeared as well as usual."
On the following morning the snow was three inches deep and still falling, which prevented him from taking his usual ride. He complained of a sore throat, and had evidently taken cold the day before. In the afternoon the weather cleared up, and he went out on the grounds between the house and the river, to mark some trees which were to be cut down. A hoarseness which had hung about him through the day grew worse toward night, but he made light of it.
He was very cheerful in the evening, as he sat in the parlor with Mrs. Washington and Mr. Lear, assuming to himself with the papers which had been brought from the post office. When he met with anything interesting or entertaining, he would read it aloud as well as his hoarseness would permit, or he listened and made occasional comments while Mr. Lear read the debates of the Virginia Assembly.
On retiring to bed, Mr. Lear suggested that he should take something to relieve his cold. "No," replied he, "you know I never take anything for a cold. Let it go as it came."
In the night he was extremely ill with the ague and difficulty of breathing. Between two and three o'clock in the morning he awoke Mrs. Washington, who would have risen to call a servant, but he would not permit her, lest she should take cold. At daybreak, when the servant woman entered to make a fire, she was sent to call Mr. Lear. He found the General breathing with difficulty, and hardly able to utter a word intelligibly. Washington desired that Dr. Craik, who lived in Alexandria, should be sent for, and that in the mean time Rawlins, one of the overseers, should be summoned, to bleed him, before the doctor could arrive.
A gurgle was prepared for his throat, but whenever he attempted to swallow any of it, he was convulsed and almost suffocated. Rawlins made his appearance soon after sunrise, but when the General's arm was ready for the operation, hesitated. "Do be frank and quick," said the General, as well as he could speak. Rawlins made an incision. "The orifice is not large enough," said Washington. The blood, however, ran pretty freely, and Mrs. Washington, uncertain whether the treatment was proper, and fearful that too much blood might be taken, begged Mr. Lear to stop it. When he was about to untie the string the General put up his hand to prevent him, and as soon as he could speak murmured, "more, more;" but Mrs. Washington's doubts prevailed, and the bleeding was stopped. After about half a pint of blood had been taken, External applications were now made to the throat, and his feet were bathed in warm water, but without affording any relief.
His old friend, Dr. Craik, arrived between eight and nine, and two other physicians, Drs. Dick and Brown were called in. Various remedies were tried, and additional bleeding, but all of no avail.
"About half-past four o'clock," writes Mr. Lear, "he desired me to call Mrs. Washington to his bedside, when he requested her to go down into his room, and take from his escritoire two wills which she would find there, and bring them to him, which she did. Upon looking at them, he gave her one, which he observed as useless, as the latter contained full evidence of his desired her to burn it, which she did, and took the other and put it into her closet.
"After this was done, I returned to his bedside and took his hand. He said to me: 'I find I am going; my breath cannot last long. I believed from the first that the disorder would prove fatal. Do you arrange all my military letters and papers. Arrange my accounts and settle my books, as you know more about them than any one else, and let Mr. Rawlins finish recording my other letters which he has begun.' I told him this would be done. He then asked me if I recollected anything which it was essential for him to do, as he had a very short time to continue with us. I told him that I could recollect nothing; but that I hoped he was not so near his end. He observed, smiling, that he certainly was, and that as it was the debt which we must all pay, he looked to the event with perfect resignation."
In the course of the afternoon he appeared to be in great pain and distress from the difficulty of breathing, and frequently changed his position in the bed. Mr. Lear endeavored to raise him and turn him with as much ease as possible. "I am afraid I fatigue you too much," the General would say, but on being assured to the contrary, "Well," observed he gratefully, "it is a debt we must pay to each other, and I hope when you want aid of this kind you will find it."
His servant, Christopher, had been in the room during the night, and almost the whole time on his feet. The General noticed it in the afternoon, and kindly told him to sit down.
About five o'clock his old friend, Dr. Craik, came again—first he, and soon afterwards the bedside. "Doctor" said the General, "I die hard, but I am not afraid to go. I believed, from my first attack, and I should not survive it—my breath cannot last long." The doctor pressed his hand in silence, retired from the bedside, and sat by the fire absorbed in grief.
Between five and six the other physicians came in, and he was assisted to sit up in bed. "I feel I am going," said he; "I thank you for your attentions, but I pray you to take no more trouble about me; let me go off quietly; I cannot last long." He lay down again; all retired except Dr. Craik. The General continued uneasy and restless, but without complaining, frequently asking what hour it was.
Further remedies were tried without avail in the evening. He took whatever was offered him, did as he was desired by the physicians, and never uttered a sigh or complained.
Between ten and eleven, Mr. Lear, "he made several attempts to speak to me before he could effect it. At length he said, "I am just going. Have me decently buried, and do not let my body be put into the vault in less than three days after I am dead." I bowed assent, for I could not speak. He then looked at me again and said, "Do you understand me?" I replied, 'Yes.' 'Tis well,' said he.
"About ten minutes before he expired (which was between ten and eleven o'clock, on the night of December 14, 1799,) his breathing became easier. He lay quietly; he withdrew his hand from mine and felt his own pulse. I saw his countenance change. I spoke to Dr. Craik, who sat by the fire. He came to the bedside. The General's hand fell from his wrist; I took it in mine and pressed it to my bosom. Dr. Craik put his hand over his eyes, and he expired without a struggle or a sigh.
"While we were fixed in silent grief, Mrs. Washington, who was seated at the foot of the bed, asked with a firm and collected voice, 'is he gone?' I could not speak, but held up my hand as a signal that he was no more. 'Tis well,' said she, in the same voice. 'All is over; I shall soon follow him; I have no more trials to pass through.'"
THE SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says that Bishop Polk has succeeded in getting ten gentlemen of his di

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 9, 1859.

The exchange market is decidedly weak; but bankers have maintained it at 2½ during the day. In the street outsiders have been selling freely at 1@2. The "current" rates we presume will be as low as 2 per cent. on Monday, and we hope to see them even lower than that before the week closes.

Gold varies about as exchange, though we doubt whether bankers would purchase to-day above 14.

Discounts as usual 10 per cent. and easy. Street rates nominal at 2 per cent. per month.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 9, 1859.

The Receipts and shipments of Breadstuffs during the past 24 hours, were as follows:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—JULY 8.

From	Wh't. Cents.	Corn. Cents.	Oats. Cents.	Bar. Cents.	Hogs. No.	Cattle. No.
By Lake.....	1,665	7,230	.....	.....	.....	.....
By C. & R. R. R.	2,215	1,155	.....	.....	.....	70
By R. I. & R. R.	620	1,000	1,440	.....	45	16
By Ill. C. R. R.	180	2,000	1,000	.....	18	.....
By C. B. & Q. R. R.	300	17,0	7,200	.....	19	.....
By R. I. & P. R. R.	60	300	450	.....	.....	.....
By C. A. & St. L.	300	320	340	.....	54	.....
Total.....	1,28	8,6	2,6,4	1,7,9	135	38

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, JULY 8.

To Buffalo.....	1,700	12,16	11,600	.....	.....	.....
Collingwood....	1,2,5	7,0	100	.....	.....	.....
To Other Ports..	11	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,8,6	1,6,6	11,600	.....	.....	.....

The following tables show the receipts and shipments by Lake and Canal during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Breadstuffs.....	$,213,000	Flour, bbls.....	1,100
Shingles.....	143,000	Wheat, bush.....	5,250
Lard, lbs.....	400,0 0	Corn, bu.....	5,000
Timber, M.....	1,000	Apples, bbls.....	50
Pot ash, bbls.....	2,000	Millst ones.....	35
Bacon, lbs.....	100,000	Shingles, M.....	100
Millst ones.....	50	Hides, No.....	1,000
Hides, No.....	1,000	Highwines, bbls.....	95
Coal, tons.....	425		
Wood, cords.....	300		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL FOR TWO DAYS.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Flour, bbls.....	700	Flour, bbls.....	75
Wheat, bu.....	1,400	Lumber, feet.....	285,000
Corn, bu.....	11,000	Shingles, No.....	280,000
Oats, bu.....	127	Pine, feet.....	130,500
Hemp, lbs.....	18,005	Timber, ft.....	600
Ground, lbs.....	2,0,5	Posts, No.....	925
Stone, coals, tns.....	145	Nails, kegs.....	85

The Wheat market opened dull this morning, and declined on Change to 75c for Standard Spring. In the afternoon, however, there was a better feeling, and went up to 80c before the evening—the market closing firm. There was nothing done in No. 1 Red. About 25,000 bushels changed hands at 82c for No. 2 Red Winter; 75@80c for Standard Spring; 65 @67c for No. 2 Spring; and 61c for Rejected. Flour was dull, with sales of White Winter at $6.25@6.50 and Spring Extra at $5.25. Corn was less active, and the market on Change was a shade lower. In the afternoon, however, under a good demand, prices became stiffer. About 11,000 bushels changed hands at 72c for Canal afloat; 69@70c for No. 1 in store; 67@ 68½c for No. 2; and 62c for Rejected. Oats were quiet but firm. Nothing doing in Rye or Barley. Provisions quiet. Wool firm and active. Hides still scarce.

CINCINNATI—July 8.—Receipts 1,077 bbls flour; 445 bbls Whisky; 1,696 bu Wheat; 282 bu Oats; 1,932 bu Corn. The *Gazette* of this morning says:—

In the flour market to-day, old superfine was dull at $5.90@6.00, but fresh ground was in good demand at $6.25. The receipts consisted light. Prime wheat on the spot, or deliverable within a few days, was in demand for shipment, but there was no disposition on the part of buyers to run far into the future with contracts. No change in other grain. Whiskey advanced 1c, closing at 24½c. There was a limited demand only for provisions and prices were unchanged. Sugars firmer under the advices from New York, with a fair demand. No change in Molasses or Coffee.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Flour continues inactive and prices are drooping; small sales of superfine were made at $5.25, but round lots could not be disposed of at this figure. The lower and middle grades of wheat have further declined. Common to prime range from 80c@$1.10. Owing to a light stock of corn, prices are firmer, with sales of white at 60c and yellow at 58c, advanced, under light receipts, with sales at 58 @59c. Whisky has recovered the decline of yesterday, the receipts being light, and the market closed at 26c. The receipts to-day included 3,000 sacks wheat, and 1,000 do corn.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—Receipts 25 brls flour; 784 bu wheat. Shipments 500 brls flour. No. 1 spring wheat sold at 93@94c. Closing dull.

BOSTON, July 7.—Receipts, 9,468 bbls flour; 9,000 bu corn; 5,000 bu oats. Market unchanged. Corn in steady demand at 90@92c.

NEW YORK—Receipts July 7, 1,685 bbls flour 1,366 bu wheat; 9,500 bu corn; 9,060 bu oats 100 bu rye. The *Courier and Inquirer* of the 7th says:

The Flour Market was decidedly active and firmer to-day, the sales amounting to 17,000 bbls, at an advance of 5@10c per bbl. In Wheat the only movement of importance was the shipment of a cargo of Milwaukee Club, from first hands, to Glasgow, at 1.30. Corn was firm. Provisions are inactive. In Sugars a very large business done to-day, the sales reaching nearly 2,000 hhds, and a very active inquiry in Coffee. Naval Stores are also more active, and on the whole business is looking up.

FLOUR AT MONTREAL—The Montreal *Witness* of the 7th says:—

Flour is steadily declining. Superfine, from spring wheat, is about $5.50 wholesale, and $6 retail; the difference at this season of the year being considerable, as no one is willing to buy rots, at this season, except for a whole lot. Fancy is worth about 30c, and Extra a dollar more than Super. There is but little souring yet, but there has been a very little lost weather. The inferior grades are about $4,50 to $5. Bag flour is nominal.

TOLEDO—July 8.—Receipts, 221 bbls flour; 510 bu wheat; 974 bu corn; 1,910 bu oats. Shipped 200 bbls flour; 7,500 bu corn; 2,561 bu wheat. Sales of 1000 bu red Wabash at $1.27, and white at $1.30.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.'s QUOTATIONS.—The circulars brought by the *Adelaide* quote as follows:—"Liverpool, June 24.—We quote—Wheat, Red, Chicago and Milwaukee, 8s to 9s; Indiana, 9s6d to 9s10d; White, Western, 9s6d to 10s6d; Southern, 10s to 12s. Flour, 16s6d to 18s6d. Indian Corn, Mixed, 6s to 6s3d; Yellow, 6s1d to 6s4d: White, 8s to 8s6d per cental.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 9.

FREIGHTS—No engagements.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,326 bbls; shipments, 8,666 bbls. Market weak. Sales were: 90 bbls "Richview" White Wheat at 5.25; 300 bbls "Central" do at 5.25; 50 bbls choice Spring Extra at $5.25.

WHEAT—Receipts, 15,3,6 bu; shipments, 15,3,6 bu. Winter—No 2 Red at 82c; 300 bu Rejected at 62c. Spring—Included 2,000 bu. Sales were: 5,000 bu Standard at 78c; 3,000 bu do at 77c; 2,000 bu do at 77c; 2,000 bu do at 78c; 1,000 bu do at 78c for Monday; 7,000 bu do at 73c; 2,000 bu do at 78c; 2,000 bu do at 78c; 1,000 bu do at 78c for Monday; 1,000 bu do at 80c for Monday; 1,000 bu do at 80c for Monday; 1,000 bu No. 2 at 67c; 1,000 bu do at 66c; 1,000 bu do at 65c; 7,0 bu Rejected at 62c.

CORN—Receipts, 26,694 bu; shipments, 11,600 bu. Market a shade lower. Sales were: 3,000 bu Canal at 72c afloat; 3,000 bu do at 72½c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu No. 1 at 70c in store; 3,500 bu do at 69c; 2,000 bu do at 68c; 1,000 bu No. 2at 60½c; 1,000 bu do at 60c; 1,000 bu do at 59c.

OATS—Receipts, 1,773 bu. Market steady, with sales of 600 bu No. 1 at 36c in store.

RYE—Receipts, 83 bu. Market nominal at 58@59c.

BARLEY—No receipts. Nominal at 80@85c.

HIGHWINES—No receipts. Market firmer. Sales 100 bbls at 25c.

PORTAGES—Receipts, 700 bu. Market quiet at 50@55c for Reds, and 70@80c for Pinkeyes and Neshannocks.

BEANS—Dull at 80@81.00.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork nominal at $16.50 Mess Beef Nominal.

LARD—Nominal at 11c.

TALLOW—In good demand at 10½@10¾c.

HIDES—Receipts, 1,0 0 lbs. Market firm. Sales to-day were at the following rates—Green Salted, 8@9c; Dry Salted, 13@13½c; Dry Flint, 16½@17½c; Green Patts, 2@3.1b.

WOOL—Receipts, 27,800 lbs. Market firm. Sales were: 25 lbs full blood fleece at 41c; 600 lbs half to three quarter blood at 37c; 400 lbs common at 30c; 8,0 0 lbs ¼ to three-quarter blood, mixed, at 40c.

EGGS—In good demand at 11c.

CHICKENS—Chickens in good demand at $1.75@1.85 per doz; Turkeys dull at 6@8c per lb.

BUTTER—Very little shipping demand, and 8½in is sold at 10@11c. Roll, 11@12c, with a moderate demand.

LUMBER—Cargo of schr Shanghai, from Green Bay, at 2 for the bank, 4 for the stringe; cargo of schr Helen Kent from Sand Bay, mixed, at 7.50; cargo of schr Mary, at ——.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 68 Hogs, and 138 Cattle. Good stock brisk and in demand. Sales at Sherman's yards were:

4 Cattle averaging	1,0 0 lbs	.....	$3 25@
2 " "	1,0 0 "	.....	3 00@
1 " "	1,0 0 "	.....	3 00
1 " "	1,0 0 "	.....	3 00
1 " "	1,0 0 "	.....	3 00
1 " "	1,0 0 "	.....	3 00
21 Hogs averaging	190 lbs	.....	4 00@4 25
20 Stock Hogs	200 lbs	.....	3 00@3 50

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, July 9.

FLOUR—Very heavy and 10@15c lower. Sales 4,100 brls at $4.40@5.10 for extra State; $5.15@5.30 for extra Ohio; $5.20@5.40 for round hoop Ohio. Closing heavy. Sale of 300 brls at $5.40 for Canadian.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and droopish; $1.10 for Milwaukee Club; 1.20@1.21 for Chicago; 1.25@1.26 for white Kentucky. Sales 1,900 bu at $1.40@1.50. Barley dull. Corn heavy and 2@3c lower. Sales 26,000 bu, at 70@71c for mixed; 80c for new Western delivered; 80@82c for round hoop Ohio; 83c for white.

WHISKY—Firmer; sales 100 bbls at 27½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer. Sales 675 barrels at $16.12½@16.18 for mess; $16.00 clear mess; 15.50 prime; $14.50@15.00 for prime mess; $17.00 for prime, and $18 for mess; 19.00@19.50 reprocked Chicago do; 14.00@ 19.50 entire. Prime mess quiet, at 16.00@16.50. Beef inactive, at 10.00@11.00. Bacon dull. Sales 2,500 lbs longs at 11½c; 1,000 lbs short middles at 12½c; 2,000 lbs do at 12½c; 1,000 lbs shoulders packed dry at 8½c; dry salted hams at 14½c; 1,000 lbs do at 15c; 2,000 lbs prime quiet, at 11@11½c for Ohio; 13@13½c for Illinois; 14c for Indiana; 15c for Missouri. Cheese dull, at 5@6c, as to quality.

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, July 9.

FLOUR—Steady; low grades unsold. Sales 2,400 bbls at $5.75 for sweet, $5.50 for extra Illinois; 7.00 for double extra; $7.25@7.50 for extra Mich. 2nd and Ohio; $7.62½@7.87½ for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and dull; $1.25 for standard Chicago; $1.30@1.32 for Mil. Club; $1.37 for extra do; $1.40 for Ohio. Corn nominally in better; holders of prime yellow asking 70c; No. 2 Illinois offered at 68c. Oats steady. Barley dull. Rye is out of the market.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; 200 brls mess, 8,000 lbs at 16.00; 200 brls prime, 8,000 lbs at 14.00.

WHISKY—Firmer; 100 brls Ohio, 2,200 lbs wheat, 4,000 bu corn.

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, July 9.

FLOUR—Steady. Sales 300 bbls from Milwaukee club at $5.25; 7.50 for white do and Michigan.

GRAIN—Wheat in Holmes's channel; sales 2,000 bu white Southern Illinois at $1.55 for Milwaukee Club and Mixed Wisconsin on private terms. Corn dull. Canal sales 12i bbls at 60c.

WHISKY—Steady.

IMPORTS BY LAKE—4,000 bu wheat, 12,700 corn.

EXPORTS BY CANAL—8,000 bu wheat, 1,300 bu corn.

Montreal Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] MONTREAL, July 9.

FLOUR—Receipts trifling. Good sound Superfine in good demand at $5.30@5.40. Fancy dull at 5.25 and Extra at 7.,0. Nothing doing in Pollards.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 9.

WEATHER—Very warm and pleasant, with a light wind from the south-east.

ARRIVED FROM CHICAGO, at Buffalo, July 7—Propeller Petomac, schr Flora Watson.

CLEARED FOR CHICAGO—From Buffalo, July 7th—Propeller Mendota, and schrs Sophia Smith, Contest, West Wind and Night-Hawk.

From Cleveland, on the 7th—Schr Cascade.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT—July 8th.

Bound Up—Props Manhattan, Young America, Monitor, Montgomery, Michigan, Plymouth, Forest Queen, schrs Hunsdon, Forest, Whittle Sea, H. Merrill, Weiland Canal, Lone Star, Ansenet, Ocean Palace.

Bound Down—Props Queen of the Lakes, Dacotah; barks Lansing, Gibraltar, Mary Stockton; brig Abner; schr Northern Belle, Sunshine, Watchful, New London, Crevelin, James Coleman.

THE NEW LIGHT HOUSE.—The new Fifth Light-house at this port was lighted this evening for the first time; the light shows to good advantage, and is an immense improvement on the old one.

☞ The Ontonagon Miner says that the river boat Resolution, in passing Eagle Bluffs with twenty tons copper on board, was into a rock and stove a hole in her larboard side, so large as to cause her to sink in a few minutes.

SCHOONER ROBERT ANDREW.—We learn that the Schooner Robert went ashore last evening in the fog, just below Milwaukee. The Captain went to this city for assistance to get, ting her off.

PROPELLERS ARRIVING.—The Propeller Hunter, Capt. Dickson, arrived to-day from Collingwood, and the Propeller Oriental, Capt. Briggs, of the American Transportation Co., from Buffalo, both with merchandize.

FOR CONSTRUCTION.—The propeller Ogdensburgh, Capt. Richardson, of the Northern Transportation Co., cleared to-day for Ogdensburgh, with a cargo of flour, corn and hides.

IN FOR REPAIRS.—The schooner H. A. Whitmore, which had her mainmast carried away a week ago last Monday in the St. Clair Flats, coming up, has been towed back to this port by the Red Rover, for repairs. She has at Toledo a ship yard, and will leave again on Monday next.—Detroit Tribune.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....July 9.

Star Traveler, Sweeney, Milwaukee, 36 pkgs fish, 40 doz. boats.

Prop Hunter, Dickson, Collingwood, 96 pkgs mdse.

Prop Oriental, Briggs, Buffalo, 215 tons mdse.

Prop J Barker, Brown, St Ignace, 70 m lumber, 700 R R Ties.

Brig Geneva, Ward, Green Bay, 140 m lumber, 100 m lath.

Brig J H Harmon, Whiting, Buffalo, 228 tons coal.

Brig Ben Bolt, Bowers, Milwaukee, 50 cds wood.

Schr Parkside, Shaw, Mich City, 3 cds wood.

Schr Josephine Bowden, Sims, White Lake, 36 cds wood, 40 m lumber.

Schr Traverse, Smith, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.

Schr Hiesdale, Follett, South Haven, 50 cords wood, 13 bbls fish.

Schr J H Tiffany, Turner, Buffalo, 75 tons mdse, 151 m lumber.

Schr Wm Jones, Sherman, Manistee, 130 m lumber.

Schr Champion, Williams, Grand Haven, 130 m lumber.

Schr G Harker, Nelson, Grand Haven, 95 cds wood.

Schr Otis, Watson, Muskegon, 110 m lumber; 5 m lath.

Schr Josephine Bowden, Sims, White Lake, 36 cds wood, 40 m lumber.

Schr Traverse, Smith, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.

Schr Hiesdale, Follett, South Haven, 50 cords wood, 13 bbls fish.

Schr J H Tiffany, Turner, Buffalo, 75 tons mdse, 151 m lumber.

Schr Wm Jones, Sherman, Manistee, 130 m lumber.

Schr Champion, Williams, Grand Haven, 130 m lumber.

Schr G Harker, Nelson, Grand Haven, 95 cds wood.

Schr Otis, Watson, Muskegon, 110 m lumber; 5 m lath.

Schr Telegraph, Kirby, Grand Haven, 65 m lumber.

Schr Sped, Ackerman, Muskegon, 80 m lath, 45 m lumber.

Schr Jane Louise, Jarr, Manitowoc, 75 cds wood.

Schr E M Sherwood, Sherwood, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.

Schr J Rutherland, McKay, St Joseph, 85 m lumber.

Schr Hero, Burch, South Haven, 35 cds wood, 20 cds bark.

Schr Commissioner, Pingree, Black River, 60 m lumber.

Schr Clipper City, Loudon, Sheboygan, light.

Schr Wm Wallace, Stephens, Muskegon, light.

Schr Harriet Ross, Hilson, Marquette, light.

Schr Clipper City, Loudon, Sheboygan, light.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

July 8 and 9.

ARRIVALS.

Belle Bryan, La Salle, 700 bbls flour, 200 bu wheat, 18,666 lbs hemp, 28,800 lbs white lead, 100 bbls oil.

Humboldt, Marseilles, 4,800 bu corn.

Orleans, Joliet, 80 c ybs mdse.

W H Brown, Joliet, 45 c yds stone.

Nebraska, Joliet, 100 tons gravel.

A Lone, Joliet, 100 tons gravel.

Capt. Briggs' La Salle, 125 tons coal.

Ontida, Ottawa, 8,0 0 lbs corn.

Lasalle, Ottawa, 2,000 lbs corn, 1,400 lbs wheat.

Ottawa, Ottawa, 5,000 lbs corn.

Waggoner, Marseilles, 1,000 lbs corn.

C. Northrop, Joliet, 100 tons gravel.

CLEARED.

Ware, Morris, 60,967 ft lumber, 1 brls flour, 1 bbl pork, 1 brls oil, 66,732 ft lumber, 30,000 shingles, 15,000 lath.

Pelican, Joliet, light.

N Anaka, Joliet, light.

C. Northrop, Joliet, light.

Empress, La Salle, 73,293 ft lumber, 10,000 shingles, 10,000 lath.

P A Douglas, Lasalle, 40,889 ft lumber, 15,000 ft siding, 15,000 shingles, 30,000 lath.

Joliet, La Salle, 61,102 ft lumber, 659 ft timber.

G L Taylor, La Salle, 40,889 ft lumber, 15,0 0 shingles, 66 m lath.

Chatsela, La Salle, 11,540 ft lumber, 15 m shingles.

Col. Fremont, La Salle, 92,000 ft lumber, 30,000 shingles, 12,000 lath.

Dacotah, Ottawa, 84,232 ft lumber, 85,000 shingles, 19,750 lath.

Sultan, Ottawa, 56,075 ft lumber, 37,500 shingles.

Lorra Ann, Ottawa, 50,000 shingles, 23,300 lath.

Alton, Morris, light.

B A Terry, Joliet, 15,000 ft siding.

D V Bell, Lockport, 40,764 ft lumber, 325 posts, 65 kegs nails, 1,746 lbs mdse.

Foreign Steamers to Arrive.

Weser.....	Southampton.....	New York.....	June 28
Bohemian.....	Liverpool.....	Quebec.....	June 29
Niagara.....	Liverpool.....	Boston.....	July 2
Africa.....	Liverpool.....	New York.....	July 2
Borussia.....	Southampton.....	New York.....	July 2
Arabia.....	Liverpool.....	Boston.....	July 5
City of Washington	Liverpool.....	New York.....	July 6
Arago.....	Southampton.....	New York.....	July 6
Africa.....	Liverpool.....	New York.....	July 9
New York.....	Southampton.....	New York.....	July 13
Europa.....	Liverpool.....	Boston.....	July 16
Hammonia.....	Southampton.....	New York.....	July 16

LUMBERMEN'S EXCHANGE.

The Rooms of the Association, in Lind's Block, will be open each morning from eight to nine o'clock, at the Lumberman's Exchange, for the transaction of business of all resident and non-resident Manufacturers, City and Country Dealers, Vessel Captains, and others interested in the trade are invited to attend.

ED'TEMPLET Wood Secretary. my12-dm-4w-3766

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8	horse power.....	$500	50 horse power.....	$1,20
10	"	575	55 "	1,30
12	"	650	60 "	1,40
14	"	800	35 "	2,000
16	"	1,000	40 "	2,300
18	"	1,100	45 "	2,500

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SAMUEL C. SMITH.

Also, Commissioner for other States and Territories.

MARINE PROTESTS noted and extended, and adjustments made out.

PROOFS FOR FIRE LOSSES made out, and claims adjusted. ap26 1730 6m

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And Land Agent.

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